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THE TIMES-DISPATCH FOUNDED 1884. THE DISPATCH FOUNDED 1880. WHOLE NUMBER 17,912. RICHMOND, VA., SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1909. THE WEATHER TO-DAY—Clear, 67. PRICE TWO CENTS.

## ALDRICH BOLDLY APPEALS TO SOUTH

Addresses Speech Directly to  
Democrats, Who Give Him  
Respectful Hearing

## EXPECTED ERUPTION FAILS TO DEVELOP

La Follette Very Tame, Though  
He Advises Penrose to Lay  
Low on Question of How  
Senators Spend Their  
Time When Away  
from Capitol.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Through forenoon, afternoon and evening sessions of the Senate today laboring on the cotton schedule, Mr. La Follette completed his long speech attacking the changes in the Dingley rates which were recommended by the Senate committee. In the evening Mr. La Follette returned to the work of the committee, and made a general defense of amendments which he asserted were necessary to carry out the intent of the framers of the Dingley law. Throughout the entire day the temperature in the chamber was sweltering. It is said that another effort will be made to obtain a vote on the cotton schedule tomorrow.

La Follette Very Tame.  
A looked-for outbreak from Mr. La Follette, in response to the references to himself made on the floor of the Senate last night by Mr. Penrose, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Gallinger, of New Hampshire, was not forthcoming when the Wisconsin Senator began his remarks. He did not pass the occurrence over without comment, but his remarks were not of the sharp character that had been expected. He was quite pacific in Mr. Gallinger's case, and the two joined in a friendly exchange of words.

Not quite so gentle, however, was his notice of Mr. Penrose's pronounced questioning of the reality of the Wisconsin Senator's illness, which had caused an interruption of his speech and a recess to enable him to recover and continue.

"As to the remarks of the Senator from Pennsylvania," he said, "I would suggest that he would render a more important service to the country and to his State if he would account for the way he spends his time when absent from this body than in any effort to make an account for my time."

Sitting upright and leaning forward, Mr. Penrose gave close attention to the word of the Senator from Wisconsin.

"I might add," continued the Senator from Wisconsin, "that no man could undertake to account for the whereabouts of the Senator from Pennsylvania, and I do not."

Daniel Penrose Table.  
Mr. La Follette resumed the thread of his argument on the tariff. During an interruption Mr. Daniel, of Virginia, presented a table prepared by the experts of the tariff bureau showing the duties of the Aldrich bill, which are equivalent to ad valorem rates above 75 per cent.

"When you are asked to fix these values at the customs house according to the value of the cotton schedule," said Mr. La Follette, "you will be when the administrative features of this bill are considered," said Mr. La Follette, "you will turn over the fixing of these rates from this body to the people who are to be interested in the business if you adopt that provision."

When Mr. La Follette reverted to the question of profits of New England cotton mills, Mr. Tillman interposed to say that although South Carolina was next to Massachusetts in the number of its spindles, manufacturing 800,000 of the 1,000,000 bales of cotton it raised, the mill owners there desired no increase of the duty on cotton goods.

At 3:35 o'clock Mr. La Follette concluded his speech after having held the floor nearly six hours. The Senate then went into executive session.

The Night Session.  
With the opening of to-night's session of the Senate, Mr. Aldrich proceeded to reply to the attacks made upon the committee amendments to the cotton schedule. He told the sixty Senators present that he proposed to make a statement explaining the committee's amendments, "and to correct any misapprehension that may have been instilled in their minds by a torrent of misinformation and misrepresentation."

"The amendments which have been suggested apply to a very small proportion of the cotton schedule," said Mr. Aldrich. "If one would have listened to the debate one would have supposed the amendments applied to the whole cotton schedule, and that three-fourths of rates of the Dingley law would have been increased by these amendments."

Only 10 per cent. of the cotton schedule is affected by the amendments, he added.

Mr. Aldrich reviewed the history of the cotton schedule, saying that in no tariff had there been fixed rates as low as the schedule pertaining to cotton cloth and cotton manufactures generally.

Refined to Yield.  
When Mr. Bacon, of Georgia, interrupted Mr. Aldrich to assert that the latter's estimate of the difference in the price of cotton in 1897 and at the present time was erroneous, Mr. Aldrich intimated that he did not propose to yield the floor for questions while he was making his statement.

Reviewing the various court decisions in reference to the cotton schedule, Mr. Aldrich declared that the government has paid out as much as \$5,000,000 a year as refunds of duties on account of decisions resulting from ambiguity in the cotton schedule.

Proceeding to show that estimates of ad valorem equivalents of specific rates could not possibly be accurately figured, Mr. Aldrich said that nothing could be told about equivalent ad valorem rates in the cotton schedule. He said it was impossible to do so when the value of the goods range from 7 cents to 30 cents a square yard. He declared that there were high and low rates in the specific rates of the cotton schedule and that the foreign manufacturers would change

## NEW ISSUE IN TRIAL

Fresh Plot of Bribery and Graft Unveiled by Prosecution.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., June 4.—Charging through a witness that an agent of Edward Joseph Sprague, of the United Railroads, was party to a plot to manufacture evidence favorable to officers of the United Railroads, assistant District Attorney Frank J. Heney introduced to-day a new issue into the trial of Calhoun for bribery.

Samuel F. Scott, successively employed as confidential assistant by the United Railroads, the Southern Pacific Railroad and W. J. Burns, agent of the prosecution, was the witness making the charge.

Scott, who admitted that he had become an agent of the prosecution since the trial began, said that he had been employed by Sprague in the capacity of agent of the United Railroads, in 1897, and requested to repeat before Mr. Calhoun a story manufactured by Hand-

Scott said Handlon asked him to tell Calhoun that Scott had once been in the employment of Burns, that he had been employed by Sprague, and that Francis J. Heney in an automobile ride to a certain house, and that Mr. Sprague had watched through a telescope the two men who entered an adjoining room. The witness said he had been asked to tell Mr. Calhoun that Mr. Sprague had subsequently joined the two men, and departed with them.

Stanley Moore, attorney for the defense, who conducted the cross-examination of Scott, said that the story of the witness was no surprise to the defense, but insinuated that Scott had originated the narrative and tried in vain to sell it to the defense.

## APPEAL IS DENIED

Patrick Must Go Back to Prison at Sing Sing.

NEW YORK, June 4.—Albert T. Patrick applied for liberty and for the denial of the appellate division of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn to-day. Patrick had appealed to that court for a hearing on a writ of habeas corpus which he had obtained from an individual justice of the Supreme Court, ordering the prosecuting officers to show cause why he should not be released from prison.

In support of the writ Patrick several weeks ago made a sensational appeal to the appellate division, in which he declared that the commutation of death sentence to that of life imprisonment was a sentence worse than death. Patrick also attacked the legality of his conviction on the ground of conspiracy. All the justices of the appellate division to-day concurred in dismissing the writ of habeas corpus. The court sustained the judgment of the lower court, and the sentence of Patrick to that of life imprisonment and ordered Patrick to be remanded to Sing Sing prison.

In the opinion of the court, the most striking paragraph was one holding that the "degree of punishment is not determined by the preference of the State, but by the nature of the crime."

Patrick's declaration that life imprisonment was a greater hardship than death.

## BRYAN SOUNDS ALARM

Warns Democrats to Begin Early to Pick Candidates for Congress.

LINCOLN, N.B., June 4.—Sounding the alarm for 1912, W. J. Bryan, in the forthcoming issue of the Commonwealth, told Democrats to begin early to pick candidates for Congress.

"Democratic voters, you cannot begin too soon to select candidates for Congress," says Mr. Bryan. "To about a year before the election, the campaign will largely depend on the hope of the party in 1912. Let those Democrats who believe in pure and unadorned democracy begin now to select their candidates."

The trusts have steadily secured control of some of the Congressmen who were elected in 1906, and who will have the confidence of the trusts in securing renomination.

"Time is to be lost; now is the time to organize the Democratic party," said Mr. Bryan, "and secure Congressmen who Democracy is real."

## STIGMA OF LEPROSY LIFTED

Ten Suspects Freed and Some Would Go Back to Molokai.

HONOLULU, T. H., June 4.—Some of them had spent twenty years of their life in the leper settlement on the island of Molokai, ten supposed lepers have been freed from the island after a re-examination following a re-examination. Eleven persons were brought to Honolulu for examination at the instance of the United States consul, and two of them were found to be free of the disease following a re-examination.

Some of the older freed patients will be taken to the island of Molokai, as they have been shut off from the world and their friends so long that they have no place else to go.

A few patients were sent to the settlement before the bacteriological test was discovered. It is believed that in some cases a nature cure has been effected.

Nineteen other supposed lepers will be brought to the island for re-examination in a short time.

## FIRE LICKS UP PROPERTY

Forest Flames Sweeping the North Saskatchewan Country.

DAUPHIN, ALBERTA, June 4.—A forest fire, covering hundreds of miles, was to-day reported sweeping over the north Saskatchewan country. The fire, which has been burning since the 29th of May, has reached the Crooked River and Bowman, and from Hudson Bay Junction almost to the Pacific coast.

While no loss of life was reported at first, it was feared that some of the farmers back from the railway track might have been killed.

It was estimated that \$1,000,000 worth of property had been destroyed already. The plant of the Ruby Lake Lumber Company, situated on the north shore of Hudson Bay, was burned.

Passengers arriving to-day from the north reported that the fire was so close that they could feel the heat in the coaches, the windows being so hot they could not bear to touch them.

The fire is largely settled by United States immigrants.

## STREAMS TURN TO RAGING TORRENTS

Great Masses of Snow Melt  
and Railway Tracks Are  
Washed Away.

## HEAVY DAMAGE DONE IN SOUTHERN STATES

Over Large Area Crops Have  
Been Totally Destroyed by  
Storm—Floods in Wyoming  
at Record Stage and  
Havoc Is Being  
Wrought.

WINNIPEG, June 4.—Two washouts to-day cut the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railroad in the Rocky Mountains, and there probably will be no through trains from the Pacific coast until the middle of next week.

The washouts at Revelstoke and Glacier are so serious that it is impossible to transfer passengers as of Louisiana, Mississippi and Iowa, owing to the sudden hot weather, and the swollen streams turned into raging torrents.

## Conditions Improve.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., June 4.—Fair weather which prevailed over practically all of Louisiana, Mississippi and Iowa, owing to the sudden hot weather, and the swollen streams turned into raging torrents.

Southwest Alabama to-day gave an opportunity for further repairs of railroad tracks which had suffered seriously from the effects of torrential rains occurring within the past few days. Conditions in the sections are materially improved, but the crop damage over a large area represents almost a total loss.

## Floods in Wyoming.

DOUGLAS, WYO., June 4.—One life has been lost and heavy property damage has been done in the North Platte River and its tributaries.

The North Platte is at record flood stage and continues to rise at the rate of half an inch an hour. Bridges have been carried away and roads in many places are impassable.

Some reports of irrigation ditches being wrecked by floods and great damage in this respect has been done. Two hundred and fifty thousand pounds of cement stored in a warehouse of the Le Prele Ditch and Reservoir Company were destroyed by water.

Ben Widenaker, his sister and her four-year-old child were precipitated into Lake Bente Creek near the Esmy ranch by the breaking of the bridge and the child was drowned. The horses and wagon in which they were riding were swept away by the torrent and the animals drowned.

## Cyclone in Georgia.

ATLANTA, GA., June 4.—Half a dozen persons were injured in a cyclone that passed over the lower part of Screven county, Ga., yesterday afternoon.

Many persons escaped by seeming miracles, houses falling about and upon them without inflicting fatal injury.

The cyclone wrecked the home of Stephen Thomson, a white farmer near Dover, and buried under its ruins the house of John Thomson, a colored man. Several other houses were wrecked.

Tornado at Lockport.  
LOCKPORT, LA., June 4.—Mrs. Joseph Levent and her five children were painfully injured this afternoon when their home, about a mile south of here, was partially demolished by a cyclone. Several other houses were unroofed and outbuildings and fences swept away.

Took Card 125 Miles.  
ZEPHYR, TEXAS, June 4.—The tornado which destroyed most of Zephyr last Sunday afternoon, took a postcard 125 miles, to-day.

The postcard was picked up yesterday by a farmer near Merid, Texas, 125 miles east of Zephyr, and was mailed to Mr. Keating, who received it yesterday. The card was not sold or torn.

Mr. Vanderlip's View of Electric Lighting.  
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 4.—Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank of New York, and said to be one of the largest holders of electric bonds in the country, created something of a sensation before the National Electric Lighting Association, in session here, by his statement regarding the control of commissions should be reasonable in its exactions placed on lighting companies. He also insisted that the public must realize that the electric light is a natural monopoly, and that it is not for the public interest to have it controlled by private syndicates for the express purpose of being sought out at a price that would later be added on consumers.

Mr. Vanderlip stated his belief that securing a proper support from investors in electric securities is as important as the study of the big technical questions for improvement that have come up during the convention.

## FELL INTO ABYSS

Four Tourists Killed and Two Others in Dying Condition.

TURIN, June 4.—Four French and six Italian tourists, with three French guides, insufficiently supplied with ropes, left St. Germain to ascend the Grand Dent, the most difficult of the Alpine peaks.

At a critical point a rope broke and all the tourists fell into the abyss, the guides saving themselves by clinging to projecting rocks. All the French tourists were killed and two of the Italians were carried to Tignes in a dying condition.

## PAYS VISIT TO MISSION

Mr. Roosevelt Spends His Spare Time Shooting Monkeys.

KUJABE, BRITISH EAST AFRICA, June 4.—The Roosevelt party started on this morning to visit the local station of the Africa inland mission, an American organization. Before his departure, Mr. Roosevelt spent some time shooting monkeys, particularly the colobus.

Edmund Heller bagged three of the colobus, and Mr. Roosevelt shot a monkey, and Kermit Roosevelt killed two large specimens of the former.

R. J. Cunningham, the manager of the expedition, and the party of Nairobi, remained at camp here, completing the preparations for the trip into the Sotik country to reach the lake and the Victoria Nile.

On arriving at the mission Mr. Roosevelt made a thorough inspection of the hospital and the school, and had luncheon with forty of the missionaries and their wives and settlers in the country. The Rev. Mr. H. W. Ward pointed out the mission, welcomed Mr. Roosevelt to the spot.

Comments Their Work.  
In replying to the former, President expressed his pleasure at being able to see the Africa inland mission.

"I am glad to have seen the work you are doing here," he said. "I am pleased to see the settlers and to find you working together, as it would be no credit to the missionary, the settler or the official to do otherwise. I have a peculiar feeling for the settlers working in this new country, as they remind me of my own people working in the Western States, where they know no difference between Eastern, Western, Northern or Southern, and pay no heed to creed or birthplace."

"There is ample work to be done, and all best work should be done. I believe with Africa inland will form the white man's country. Make every effort to build up a prosperous and numerous population, and to help the missionaries and treat the native justly and bring him to a higher level."

## BOY A MURDERER

Fifteen-Year-Old Jesse McPherson Shot Victim to His Death.

NASHVILLE, TENN., June 4.—Shortly after 5 o'clock to-night, sixteen-year-old Jesse McPherson shot and killed his fifteen-year-old brother, Jesse McPherson. The slayer used a repeating shotgun, and fired three times, blowing off the top of his victim's head.

McPherson, who is the son of Elder Joseph McPherson, a minister of the Church of Christ, was arrested shortly after the tragedy, and is now confined at the police station. Talking of the tragedy to-night, he said that he went to Serber's home to kill him, saying that Serber had talked about him, and "said what it was going to do to me."

Some weeks ago, the boys engaged in a fight, during which Serber, it is said, used a buggy whip on the porch of his home talking to his aged father when McPherson summoned him to his death.

## FORTUNE IN AUTOMOBILE

Receiver's Offer of It to President of Company Refused.

NASHVILLE, TENN., June 4.—An automobile loaded with \$450,000 in gold and United States bonds was drawn up this afternoon in front of the offices of the Cumberland Telephone and Telegraph Company. From the machine stepped Jesse McPherson, receiver of the company.

At once called on President Caldwell, of the telephone company, and made formal tender to him of the fortune. Mr. Caldwell promptly refused the offer.

Mr. Littleton's action was taken in the case of Coleman vs. the Telephone Company, his president, to take the company's stock, and the telephone company, to which the banking company lays claim. President Caldwell's refusal was based on the claim that the receiver had no right to the stock, and that the receiver has no interest in it.

## PATIENT DREADS KNIFE

Fights Off Surgeons at Atlantic City Hospital.

ATLANTIC CITY, June 4.—Michael Schwartz, a young Philadelphia, is in the City Hospital and refuses to permit the doctors to operate on him. He is suffering from a severe case of appendicitis, and the surgeons are anxious to operate on him.

He fought off the nurses and physicians who attempted to relieve him and made an attempt to jump from a window.

According to Schwartz he has undergone four operations for the same disease. He asserts that physicians claim he has another operation would prove fatal.

"I want to be conscious when I die," said Schwartz. "You cannot etherize me." He says a brother lives at 229 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia.

## ADMIRAL URIU PRESENT

He Attends Final Land Affair of Week at Atlantic City.

ANNAPOLEIS, MD., June 4.—With Vice-Admiral Baron Stokholm Uriu and the Baroness Uriu present, the final land affair of the week at Atlantic City, the graduation of the class of 1910 to the naval academy, the farwell ball tendered by the class of 1910 took place to-night.

Uriu, one of the three lower classes at the academy will go aboard the vessels of the practice squadron for the summer practice cruise.

## MUST STAY IN ASYLUM

Harry Thaw's Application for Writ of Habeas Corpus Dismissed.

NEW YORK, June 4.—Harry K. Thaw is to stay in the State Asylum for the Insane at Matteawan. A decision to that effect was rendered to-day by the appellate division of the Supreme Court.

Thaw's application for a writ of habeas corpus releasing him from the asylum was dismissed by a justice of the Supreme Court several months ago. He has since been confined in the asylum, which to-day sustained the lower court and dismissed the writ.

## EVERYBODY SATISFIED

Company and Strikers Are Content or Virtually So.

BALTIMORE, MD., June 4.—To-night both sides are apparently satisfied with the strike conditions in the shops along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio, inaugurated in the Mount Clare shops, this city, in protest against the introduction of the piece work system. Conflicting statements are made by both the company and the machinists' organization as to the number of men out.

Why a "Commencement" Program This June, according to President Schneider, of the school board.

"I never could understand," he said, "why a commencement was used. I understand it, and the graduation of a pupil is the finish of his high school work. The matter will be brought before the board."

## GOVERNMENT MUST CONFINE LEPERS

Health Officials Will Call on  
Congress for Appropriation  
of \$1,000,000.

## POLLUTION OF WATER CAUSE OF DISEASE

Many Serious Epidemics Traced  
Directly to This Source—Agreement of States With Federal Control Is Suggested as Means to Safeguard Public Health.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4.—Leprosy, tuberculosis and the pollution of streams formed the principal themes for discussion to-day at the twenty-fourth annual conference of State and provincial boards of health of North America.

With regard to leprosy Dr. W. C. Woodward, of the District of Columbia, chairman of the committee on national leprosy, reported that no progress had been made toward the establishment of such an institution, but he argued that the dictates of humanity should exert upon the government a most compelling force in this connection.

Dr. Woodward pointed out the impracticability of the Federal government's guarding the entire boundary of a State in order to prevent the escape of one or more lepers.

## Want Leprosarium.

The absurdity of having the Federal government arrest lepers, violating interstate quarantine laws and regulations, and sending them to their home States, without any practicable method of compelling them to remain there, and the impossibility of the Federal government's restraining lepers without a suitable place in which to care for them, all point, he said, to the absolute necessity of a national leprosy.

In the course of the discussion which followed, Dr. J. N. Hurty declared that in 1903 there were sixty registered lepers in Louisiana, but that it was generally known that there were at least 150 lepers in that State.

The conference was a unit in support of the proposition for a national leprosy, and will call on Congress for an appropriation of \$1,000,000.

Taking up the subject of tuberculosis, Dr. John P. C. Foster declared that it was one for the municipalities rather than the State. He advocated the education of the public with regard to the milk supply and said that the consumers should get after "the milk man."

## Pollution of Streams.

With reference to the pollution of streams the committee appointed to consider the subject reported that as the Federal government had no control over the matter many of the most difficult problems could not be solved by the Federal government.

He said that something might be done by an agreement between the States.

Studies of conditions all over the United States and reports of State health departments show that there have been many epidemics of typhoid fever, directly due to pollution of streams; that in many cases public nuisances have been caused and that many of the waters of the various States are rendered unfit for domestic and manufacturing purposes.

Fish life has been destroyed and the waters have been rendered unfit for bathing, fishing, and rendered objectionable and obnoxious in other ways.

The report shows that during the past few years many laws have been passed dealing with this subject, but that the legislative activity has not kept pace with the increasing pollution of streams.

Taking up the work that has been done in the various States and the conditions existing, and reviewing them, the committee shows that the question is one of widespread importance, with which the various State boards of health of the country have been deeply concerned.

## Many Recommendations.

The recommendations of the report are that inasmuch as any discharge of organic matter into streams used as public water supplies is dangerous to the public health, such practices should be prohibited, and that an excessive discharge of organic matter into a stream creates a public nuisance, and restricts its normal use and enjoyment, partial purification be practiced in such cases; that State boards of health present at every opportunity to the people generally the importance of the matters involved, and that those States not having effective legislation endeavor to secure the same; that the control of this work be placed in the hands of State boards of health, and not of separate commissions, and that the Federal government be given such control that it may be in a position to assist the States.

In studying special problems, that there may be authority granted to prevent further pollution of interstate streams and lakes, and that the bill introduced in Congress last year giving Surgeon-General Wyman, of the United States public health and marine hospital service, these powers, be indorsed, and that the question continue to be studied and further reports secured by the conference.

## GOING TO BALTIMORE

United Commercial Travelers Select Places and Journeys.

LOUISVILLE, KY., June 4.—The United Commercial Travelers to-day chose Baltimore as the next meeting place and elected the following officers: Grand counsel, J. O. Phelps, Bluefield, W. Va.; grand secretary, F. Brown, Lexington, Ky.; grand treasurer, B. J. Fishburne, Roanoke, Va.; grand auditor, W. C. Brown, Lexington, Ky.; grand conductor, E. H. Thornburn, Huntington, W. Va.; grand guide, A. H. Isaacs, Baltimore.

## Renew Their Bond.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., June 4.—Ex-Sheriff R. E. Shipp and his five co-defendants in the contempt case, appeared before the United States District Court here to-day and renewed their bond of \$100,000 each. This is to insure their appearance before the Supreme Court of the United States next October to receive sentence in the event a new hearing is not granted.

## Will Accept Position.

BRISTOL, TENN., June 4.—Dr. William E. Martin, president of Sun's College, who was yesterday elected president of the Women's College to be established at Montgomery, Ala., will resign to accept the position.

## Inheritance Tax Is \$5,000,000.

LONDON, June 4.—The executors of the late Charles Morrison who died recently, leaving property valued at \$5,000,000, paid into the treasury to-day the sum of \$5,000,000, being a first payment of the death duties due by the estate.

## GUNS DEAFEN ENSIGN

Naval Officer's Devotion to Duty Costly to Him.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4.—Because of his devotion to duty friends of Ensign H. C. Laird, one of the most promising of the younger officers in the navy, say he will be discharged from the service within the next few days.

His work in making the splendid record with his crew of gunners on the battleship Virginia has so affected his hearing that one ear is said to be practically gone, and the other ear seriously injured by the effects of repeated gun firing. He has already appeared before a retiring board here. It will retire Ensign Laird without any compensation whatsoever, except his present rank and pay as an ensign.

## GOLF'S THE THING

Finance Not Half as Interesting, John D. Rockefeller Declares.

NEW YORK, June 4.—Saying that the financial situation is not half as interesting as golf, John D. Rockefeller returned here to-day from Hot Springs, Va., where he took Mr. Rockefeller five months ago for her health. "We have had a splendid time," said Mr. Rockefeller, "and Mrs. Rockefeller is much better."

Mr. Rockefeller was asked if he cared to say anything regarding the financial situation. "What I know about the financial situation," he replied, "is that 'Why, finance can't be compared with golf. I hope some day to be able to play golf. I have played a good deal of it in my life.'"

He spoke feelingly of the recent death of H. H. Rogers. "It is sad, very sad," he said.

## FLED FROM THE DEVIL

Father Succeds Too Well in Effort to Frighten Son.

FLINT, MICH., June 4.—"I am the devil," am going to get you for running away from me," said the father of a boy who fled from his father's house, where he was lectured.

Attired at night in a fantastic costume that he might scare his ten-year-old son, the father, Walter Rockafellow, about the words at the boy when the lad was coming home after the supper hour. The youngster ran to the house, where he was lectured.

Wednesday morning the boy started for school, but did not report, and the father, after taking the aid of the police in locating his son. Fears are entertained that the lad jumped into the river.

## PARDONED AND MADE GUEST

Reform School Boy Becomes Protégé of Georgia's Governor.

ATLANTA, GA., June 4.—Pardoned from the State Reformatory, where he was serving a year's sentence, for an attack on a woman, the boy, Edwin Atkins, fourteen years old, spent Wednesday night in the Governor's mansion. Governor Hoke Smith visited the reformatory at Milledgeville and met the boy. The Governor was attracted, and a pardon, and said:

"Come, my boy, I want you to go home with me and spend the night." Governor Smith will enter the boy in a high-class industrial school to give him a start in life.